FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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for the first, and thirty cents for each
publication. Advertisers are request-
the number of insertions desired, or
e continued till forbid, and charged

rs to the Editor must be post paid.

Notice.

OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1837.

DERED BY THIS COURT, That Fri-
Saturday of the next Term, be assign-
part to hear and determine all cases
om the valuation of property made by
Boards of Assessors, under the last act
al Assembly. From the Minutes.
JNO. McLAURIN, Jr., Clk.
67-4wks.

. P. Rico and N. Orleans SUGAR,
ags Rio and Cuba COFFEE,
ushels Liverpool SALT,
do Turks Island,
acks blown Salt,
asks London Porter,
ira and Malaga Wines,
ring, Bale Rope,
c, &c. &c., for sale by
CHARLES T. HAIGH.
14, 1837. 67-3t.

ice is hereby given,

t the expiration of three months from
te, application will be made to the
ge Fear for the reissue of a Receipt for
dred Dollars, being for the second,
urth instalments on five Shares of the
d Bank, subscribed by Leuco Mitchell,
Receipt having been lost or mislaid.
L. MITCHELL.
Nov. 14, 1837. 67-3m.
Editor of the Salisbury Watchman will
t the above three months and forward
his office for payment.

eachers Wanted,

ale and Female Departments of Marl-
academy the ensuing year The loca-
Institution is in the village of Ben-
already favorably known to the public
y and desirable situation in every res-
e scholastic year will embrace eleven
perhaps less, and be conveniently divi-
alaries will be liberal, and determined

nts for either Department must furnish
monials of character and competency.
ls will be received and any information
iven, if required, until the 15th Decem-
t which time the election will be held.
M TOWNSEND, Secretary.
ille, S C., *Nov.* 12, 1837. 67t5D

t of North Carolina.

BLADEN COUNTY.
Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1837.

Streety, }
Court. }
ring to the satisfaction of the Court,
William Streety is not an inhabitant of
It is ordered by the Court, That publi
made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six
weeks, for the said William Streety to
pear at the next Term of said Court to
the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on
Monday in February next, and plead, an-
demur, or the petition will be taken pro
as to him, and heard ex parte.
s, David Lewis, Clerk of our said Court,
the first Monday of November, A. D.
DAVID LEWIS, Clerk.

FAYETTEVILLE MALE SEMINARY.

TEACHERS.
W. BAILEY—*Principal.*
DLE—*Teacher in English, Geography and Mathematics.*
LEY—*Teacher in Music, French and Latin.*
NTYRE—*Teacher in Drawing and Painting.*

eminary is now opened on the plan of a
NG SCHOOL, in the large and commo-
ck Building, near the foot of Hay Mount,
used for the Planters' Hotel. Besides
ant presence and influence of all the
s, the young ladies have the maternal ad-
lrs. POTTER, who has consented to take
rvision of the family. Boarding Scholars
efore, subjected to rules, which extend
whole deportment.
s, who prefer it, can find convenient
in respectable families in the vicinity of
nary, at different and very moderate pri-

cademic year commences on the 16th of
, and is divided into two Sessions of 20
each.
First Session, therefore, commences on the
October and ends on the 4th of March.—
ond Session commences on the 5th of
nd ends on the 23d of July.
Scholar will be charged from the time she
o the end of the Session, unless when she
y agreement for half a Session.
eduction will be made for absence after en-

TERMS

R CLASS.—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic, Elementary Geography and tary Grammar, previous to Parsing and s, - - $8 per Session.
ER CLASS.—Arithmetic, English and Latin ge, Comprehensive Geography, Astronomy, Rhetoric, Logic, Natural, Intellectual Philosophy, Geometry, Algebra, Botemistry, Mineralogy, &c. $16 per Session.
e on Piano, - 20 "
of Piano for practice, 3 "
ch Language, - 8 "
ing and Painting, 10 "
ingent Expenses, 50 cents.
Young Ladies are admitted to Mr. Colton's es on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and ural Sciences for a small charge to defray the e of materials for experiments, say $1
d in the Boarding House, $50
Session payable in advance.

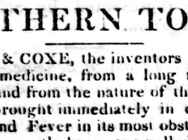
Refer to Rev. S. COLTON, C. McIVER, Hon. H. POTTER, Messrs. D. ANDERSON, G. McNEILL, H. LEETE, } Committee.
mber 8, 1837. 66tf.

urrell and Crockett.

EW supply, just received by
E. J. HALE.
21, 1837. 46tf.

Currant Wine.

JUST received a small quantity of the above Wine, manufactured in Salem, N. C, from the garden Currant berry, a very fine article, and for sale by C. J. ORRELL.
November 14, 1837. 67 3w



NEW SUPPLY OF BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has received from New York, the principal part of his Fall purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, consisting of a great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.
E. J. HALE.
November 7, 1837.

For Sale,

A YOUNG HORSE. Inquire at this Office.
November 7. 66-3w.

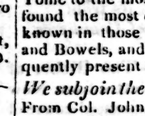
SHOE & LEATHER STORE,

MARKET SQUARE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a Large STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

Comprising a very general assortment.—Also, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding ditto, Shoe Thread, Varnish, &c. &c. All of which will be sold low for Cash.



GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES manufactured from the best materials.
PELEG PEARCE.
October 17, 1837. 63tf

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S ORIGINAL SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

We subjoin the opinions of a few individuals.

From Col. John B. Hogan, Collector of the Port of Mobile—formerly Senator from the counties of Mobile, Baldwin, &c. Acting Adj and Inspector General of the Army in the recent Creek Campaign, &c.

Mobile, August 18, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—During the late Creek Campaign, I was attacked violently with Bilious Intermittent Fever, which for several days confined me to my quarters at Tallassee. Your "Southern Tonic" was recommended to me, and my friend, Dr. Bussey, actually rode from Tallassee to Montgomery and back in one day to procure me a bottle, which entirely relieved me, and enabled me, before I had taken half the quantity, to proceed on and join the army on Hatchachubba, Since my return home my son was attacked, and I sent into the city for your Tonic, and regretted to learn there was none for sale in Mobile. Cannot you send some to this place, so that our citizens may enjoy the benefits of the best medicine of the sort I have ever tried? Your attention to this request will confer a favour on the afflicted, and oblige one who has already experienced its beneficial effects.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN B. HOGAN.

Montgomery, June 30, 1836.

Messrs. Coster & Coxe—GENTLEMEN: I have used your Southern Tonic with unparalleled success. I cured four cases of Ague and Fever permanently with *one bottle* of this invaluable medicine.
JESSE H. MOSELY.

From our representative to the Legislature, Col. Jno. A. Campbell.

GENTLEMEN—No medicine stands so high in my estimation as your Southern Tonic, for the cure of Ague and Fever. I used it at first by the advice of my family Physician, with success, and its effects upon more recent cases have been equally gratifying. Yours, truly,
JNO. A. CAMPBELL.

From Major J. B. MORSE.

DEAR SIRS—I had been afflicted with Ague and Fever for a long time, and although the remedies which were prescribed gave me temporary relief, yet none removed the cause of the disease, and thereby permanently cured me till I used your Southern Tonic. I did so. This gave the great confidence in it, and as I saw that you had recommended it in cases of debility, general weakness, and inactivity of the digestive organs, I induced my wife, who had been laboring under these symptoms for a year or more, to try it. She used one bottle with some evidences of an increase of health, and few bottles more taken in moderate doses entirely cured her.

Respectfully, yours,
J. B. MORSE.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 00 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Tonic Mixtures.

I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.

But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their a doption.

But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unfledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.

In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.

Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York.
Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.
Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.
The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.
Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.
Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.

The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.

JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D.
260 Market street, Philadelphia.
February 23. 32tf

GLAD TIDINGS.

Peters' Vegetable PILLS,

HAVING stood the test of experience, are recommended to the Public as decidedly superior to any combination of Medicine ever offered to the American People. The proprietor of these pills, being a regular bred physician, and having practised his profession extensively for many years in different climates, is enabled to offer to the afflicted invalid a medicine on the effects of which he is willing to risk his reputation.

He does not pretend that they are a positive cure, or even beneficial in every complaint, but he most firmly believes that in all diseases where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed, they will be found far superior to any of those drastic purgative medicines which are so much puffed in the public prints as purifiers of the blood. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, cholic, female obstructions, heart burn, nausea, furred tongue, distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Wherever these pills have been once introduced into a family they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the Public supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

They have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill-consequences or inefficiency can be alleged against them.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a *popularity unprecedented* in the history of *medicine*.

The very circumstance alone, that *physicians* in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use,) are making free use of them in their practice, *speaks volumes* in their praise. Add to this the fact that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One fifty cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 pills.—Price 50 cents.

For sale by
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, May 9, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, per Steam Boats Henrietta and Cotton Plant, my ENTIRE STOCK of New, Seasonable Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which have recently been bought in New York and Philadelphia, on the best possible terms, and will be sold UNUSUALLY LOW, for *Cash*, or on time to *punctual* customers. Call and see.

My Stock consists *in part* of the following, in addition to the old Stock:—

100 Packages DRY GOODS,
150 bags Rio, Cuba, Laguira and Java COFFEE,
25 hhds. St. Croix & Porto Rico Sugar,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Nails and Brads,
40 casks choice and common Wines,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
1000 lbs. Buck and Drop Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's FFF Powder,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 barrels Paint Oil,
25 do Tanners' do,
200 pair Trace Chains,

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, Riggings with every other article which constitutes a STOCK *COMPLETE*;—it is therefore unnecessary to enumerate further.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, October 17, 1837. 63tf

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, Expeditiously executed at this Office.

500 Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for the apprehension of a negro man named JACOB, with proof sufficient to convict the white man who took him off: or One Hundred Dollars for the negro alone, confined in any Jail so that I get him.

JACOB was purchased by Col. Wilson Nesbit, for the Nesbit Iron Company, of one — Edwards, who purchased him of John Brown, of Sampson County, N. C. He is rather yellow complected, 27 years of age, 5 feet 11½ inches high, & weighs about 170 pounds. He has lost some of his foreteeth, has a scar on one of his thumbs, and another on his forehead or side of his face.

The above Boy may not have been purchased from Brown, as I doubt whether my information is correct.

E. W HARRISON, Agent.
Draytonsville, S. C., July 17, 1837 67-5t.

WANTED,

A S CLERK in a small Grocery establishment, a Young Man of *steady industrious habits*.—One about 15 years of age, and from the country, would be preferred. Apply at this office.
Nov. 14. 67 3w.

Mills to Rent.

ON Tuesday the 5th day of December, being the Tuesday of County Court week, will be rented at Public Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, at one o'clock P. M., for one, two, or three years, those valuable SAW AND GRIST MILLS, in Lower Fayetteville, at the mouth of Cross Creek. They are now in good repair. Terms made known on the day of renting. The privilege of getting Timber for the use of the Mills, within two miles of the River may be had of the Subscriber on moderate terms.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.
November 7, 1837. 66-4wks.

Notice.

THE Firm of *Peck & Deming* is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the Concern, are requested to make payment without delay to Gurdon Deming, or suits will be instituted against them.

RUSSELL U. PECK,
GURDON DEMING.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1837. 66-3wks.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA

ALMANAC,

TURNER & HUGHES'S
North Carolina ALMANAC,
AND THE CROCKETT
ALMANAC,
FOR 1838,
For sale by E. J. HALE.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN 1801.

From Davis's Life of Burr.

During the summer of 1800, General Hamilton prepared for the press his celebrated pamphlet, entitled, "A letter from Alexander Hamilton, concerning the public conduct and character of John Adams, Esq., President of the United States." It was the design of the author of this pamphlet that it should be privately printed, and circulated in South Carolina only a few days before the election, for the purpose of preventing Mr. Adams from getting the vote of South Carolina, but securing it to Mr. Pinckney, who was the federal candidate for the Vice-Presidency. The consequence would have been to place Mr. Pinckney's electoral vote higher than Mr. Adams's, and thus, if the federal party succeeded, Mr. Pinckney would have been elected President, and Mr. Adams Vice-President. Colonel Burr ascertained the contents of this pamphlet, and that it was in the press. Its immediate publication, he knew, must distract the federal party, and thus promote the republican cause in those States where the election had not yet taken place. Arrangements were accordingly made for a copy, as soon as the printing of it was completed; and when obtained, John Swartwout, Robert Swartwout, and Matthew L. Davis, by appointment, met Col. Burr at his own house.—The pamphlet was read, and extracts made for the press. Mr. Davis was charged with forwarding these extracts to William Duane, editor of the Aurora, and to Charles Holt, editor of the Bee, printed in New-London, which was accordingly done, and the extracts immediately published *

The effect of this sudden and unexpected explosion was such as might have been anticipated. It rent the federal party in twain. The publication, from time to time, of extracts, and the excitement which was produced throughout the country by them, at length compelled Mr. Hamilton to authorize the publication of the entire pamphlet, and accordingly, in October, as the electors were to be chosen in November, it was advertised for sale in the Daily Gazette. The editor of the paper explained that it was not the intention of General Hamilton to give publicity to this letter, at the time it was made public; but that extracts from it, by some unknown means had found their way to the public, and therefore the whole was now given.

Further evidence of the vigilance and efficiency of Col. Burr, in promoting the revolution of 1800, is deemed unnecessary. It is most solemnly believed that the overthrow of the federal party at that time would not have been accomplished but through his zeal, sagacity and industry. His friends, therefore, have ascribed to him, and not without some foundation, the election of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency.

Governor Jay having refused to comply with the wishes of "one of the most distinguished federalists in the United States," as proposing a measure for party purposes, which he (Governor Jay) thought it would not become him to adopt, the Legislature did not convene until the 4th day of November, 1800, and on the 6th they proceeded to the choice of electors for President and Vice-President. The republican ticket prevailed. It was composed of the following persons:—

Isaac Ledyard of Queen's county; Anthony Lispenard of New York; P. Van Courtlandt of Westchester; James Burt of Orange; Gilbert Livingston of Dutchess; Thos. Jenkins of Columbia; Peter Van Ness of Columbia; Robert Ellis of Saratoga; John Woodworth of Rensellaer; J. Van Rensellaer of Albany; Jacob Eacker of Montgomery; and William Floyd of Suffolk.

The vote stood:

	Republican.	Federal.
In the Senate,	18	24
In the Assembly,	64	29

Thus, on joint ballot, the republican majority was nineteen; and consequently, as the city of N. York elected twelve members, if the federalists had succeeded in the city, they would have had, in joint ballot a majority of from six to ten.

As a part of the history of this election, the following letter and extracts of letters are here inserted.

From Thomas Jefferson to Aaron Burr.

WASHINGTON, December [illegible]

"Dear Sir,—Although we have not [illegible] formation of the votes for President, and [illegible] President, and cannot have until the first week in February, yet the state of the votes is given on such evidence as satisfies both parties that the two republican candidates stand highest. From South Carolina we have not even heard of the actual vote, but we have learned who were appointed electors, and with sufficient certainty how they would vote. It is said they would withdraw from yourself one vote. It has also been said that a General Smith of Tennessee, had declared that he would give his second vote to Mr. Gallatin, not from any indisposition towards you, but extreme reverence to the character of Mr. Gallatin. It is also surmised that the vote of Georgia will not be entire. Yet nobody pretends to know these things of a certainty, and we know enough to be certain that what it is surmised will be withheld, will still leave you four or five votes at least above Mr. Adams. However, it was badly managed, not to have arranged with certainty what seems to have been left to hazard. It was the more material, because I understand several high flying federalists have expressed their hope that the two republican tickets may be equal, and their determination in that case to prevent a choice by the House of Representatives (which they are strong enough to do) and let the Government devolve on a President of the Senate. Decency required that I should be entirely passive during the late contest, that I never once asked whether arrangements had been made to prevent so many from dropping votes intentionally as might frustrate half the republican wish; nor did I doubt, till lately, that such had been made.

"While I must congratulate you, my dear sir, on the issue of this contest, because it is more honorable, and doubtless, more grateful to you than any station within the competence of the chief magistrate, yet for myself, and for the substantial service of the public, I feel most sensibly the loss we sustain of your aid in our new administration. It leaves a chasm in my arrangements which cannot be adequately filled up. I had endeavored to compose an administration whose talents, integrity, names and dispositions should at once inspire unbounded confidence in the public mind, and ensure a perfect harmony in the conduct of the public business. I lose you from the list, and am not sure of all the others. Should the gentlemen who possess the public confidence decline taking a part in their affairs, and force us to take persons unknown to the people, the evil genius of this country may realize his avowal that 'he will beat down the administration.' The return of Mr Van Benthuysen, one of your electors, furnishes me a confidential opportunity of writing this much to you, which I should not have ventured through the post-office at this prying season. We shall, of course, see you before the fourth of March. Accept my respectful and affectionate salutations."

The letter is, in a great measure, incomprehensible. It indicates nothing but Mr. Jefferson's extreme terror and apprehension lest he should be disappointed in his anticipated elevation to the Presidency. It displays the tact of the ostrich, and the sincerity of a refined Jesuit. What does Mr. Jefferson mean by the declaration that he had formed a cabinet, of which Mr. Burr was to be a member? What when he says—"I LOSE YOU FROM THE LIST?" Can any man believe that Mr. Jefferson expected to be elected President, but that Col. Burr would be defeated; and that, acting upon such a state of facts, he had already selected the members of his administration, and that Mr. Burr was one of them. The supposition is absurd; but without such a supposition, what becomes of the truth of Mr. Jefferson's declaration when he says—"I feel most sensibly the loss we sustain of your aid in our new administration. It leaves a chasm in my arrangements which cannot be adequately filled up!" If this letter is carefully read and analyzed, its object may be comprehended. It was written a few weeks before the balloting was to take place in Congress. Mr. Jefferson expresses doubt as to the vote Mr. Burr will receive, but considers it certain that he will have "four or five votes at least above Mr. Adams." Four days after this letter he writes in a very different tone to a friend.

Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Madison.

"WASHINGTON, December 19, 1800.

"Dear Sir,—Mrs. Brown's departure for Virginia enables me to write confidentially what I would not have ventured by the post at this prying season. The election in South Carolina has in some measure decided the great contest. Though, as yet, we do not know the actual votes of Tennessee, Kentucky and Vermont, yet we believe the votes to be, on the whole, Jefferson 73; Burr 73; Adams 65; Pinckney 64. Rhode Island withdrew one from Pinckney. There is a possibility that Tennessee may withdraw *one* from Burr, and Burr writes that there may be one vote in Vermont for Jefferson.—But I hold the latter impossible, and the former not probable; and there will be an absolute parity between the two republican candidates. This has produced great dismay and gloom on the republican gentlemen here, and exultation in the federalists, who openly declare that they will prevent an election, and name a President of the Senate *pro tem.* by what, they say, would only be a stretch of the constitution. The prospect of preventing this is as follows: Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Vermont, Pennsylvania and N. York can be counted on for their vote in the House of Representatives, and it is thought by some that Baer of Maryland, and Linn of New Jersey will come over."

The preceding extract shows that Mr. Jefferson entertained no doubt, "that there would be an absolute parity between the two republican candidates," notwithstanding his doubting remarks on that subject to Col. Burr. Hopes were also entertained "that Mr. Baer of Maryland and Linn of N. Jersey would come over." Reference will hereafter be made to these two States. The result of the electoral vote was as Mr. Jefferson anticipated.—Seventy-three republican and sixty-five federal.

Although the ballots for president and vice-president had not been examined officially, yet it was well known that there was a tie between Mr. Jefferson and Colonel Burr.

On the 8th of February, 1801, Mr. Bayard, in the House of Representatives, offered a resolution declaring that, in case of a tie, the House would continue to ballot until a choice of President was made. It was referred to a select committee, and, on the 10th, it, with other rules to govern the House during the balloting, was adopted. The Senate passed a resolution that the ballots should be opened with closed doors. William H. Wells of Delaware, of the Senate, and John Nicholas of Virginia, and John Rutledge of South Carolina, of the House of Representatives, were appointed tellers.

On the 11th of February the ballots were opened. During the performance of this ceremony a most extraordinary incident occurred. As it is known to but few now living, and never been publicly spoken of, it has been deemed proper to record it here, as a part of the history of that exciting contest.

The Aurora of the 16th February, 1801, remarks, that "the tellers declared that there was some informality in the votes of Georgia; but, believing them to be the true votes, reported them as such." No explanation of the nature of this informality was given, nor is it known that any has ever been given since. Had it been announced at the time, there can be no doubt that it would have proved fatal to the election of Mr. Jefferson. Whether the interest of our country would or would not have been thereby promoted, is not a question for discussion here.

By the Constitution of the United States at that time, it was provided, Art. 2, sect. 1. "The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign, and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner, choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice."

From the above extract it will be seen that the Constitution is imperative as to the [illegible] manner in which the electoral [illegible] to be made. The ceremony of opening was performed in the presence of the two Houses. The vote of each State having been opened by the Vice-President, it was handed by him to the tellers. Mr. Jefferson was the presiding officer. On opening the package endorsed Georgia votes, it was discovered to be totally irregular. The statement now about to be given is derived from an honorable gentleman a member of Congress from the State of New York during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, and yet living in this State. He says that Mr. Wells, (a teller on the part of the Senate) informed him that the envelope was blank; that the return of votes was not authenticated by the signatures of the electors, or any of them, either on the outside or the inside of the envelope, or in any other manner; that it merely stated in the inside that the votes of Georgia were, for Thomas Jefferson four, and for Aaron Burr four, without the signature of any person whatsoever. Mr. Wells added that he was very undecided as to the proper course to be pursued by the tellers. It was however, suggested by one of them that the paper should be handed to the presiding officer, without any statement from the tellers except that the return was informal, that he consented to this arrangement under the firm conviction that Mr. Jefferson would disapprove the nature of the informality from [illegible] heart, but, to his utmost surprise, he (Mr. Jefferson) [illegible] declared that the votes of Georgia were four for Thomas Jefferson and four for Aaron Burr, without noticing their informality, and in a hurried manner put them aside, and then [illegible] the seals and handed to the tellers the [illegible] next State. Mr. Wells observed, that [illegible] as Mr. Jefferson looked at the paper purporting to contain a statement of the electoral vote of the State of Georgia, his countenance changed, but that the decision and promptitude with which he acted on that occasion convinced him of that which he (a federalist) and his party had always doubted, that is to say, Mr. Jefferson's decision of character, at least when his own interest was at hazard. Mr. Wells further stated, that if the votes of Georgia had been thus counted, as it would have brought all the candidates into the House, Mr. Pinckney among the number, Mr. Jefferson could not have been elected president.

The same honorable member of Congress further stated, that some few years after receiving the above information from Mr. Wells, he became intimately acquainted with John Nicholas, who was one of the tellers referred to, and who had removed from Virginia into the western part of the State of New York. Mr. Nicholas gave to the honorable member the same statement in substance, not knowing that it had been previously derived from Mr. Wells. Mr. Nicholas was a warm personal and political friend of Mr. Jefferson, and declared that he never felt so astounded in his life as when he discovered the irregularity. He claimed some credit for the adroit manner in which he had managed Mr. Rutledge, so far as to obtain his consent to hand the paper to Mr. Jefferson without public explanation from the tellers, and which was effected by a confidential appeal to the magnanimity of the member from South Carolina.

The whole number of electoral votes given at the election in 1800, was one hundred and thirty-eight; necessary to a choice, seventy. Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr had each, according to the return made, seventy-three. Georgia gave four votes. If that number had been deducted from Jefferson and Burr, as illegally returned, of which there is no doubt, they would have had only sixty-nine votes each; consequently they would not have had, in the language of the Constitution, "a majority of the whole number of electors appointed," and the candidates out of which a choice of President must be made would have been Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Burr, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Pinckney.—The federal members would then have said to the Republicans, we will unite with you in the choice of either of the gentlemen presented to the House except Mr. Jefferson; and if the Government is to be brought to a termination by our failure to elect a President, the responsibility will be on you.—And is it to be believed, that in such a case the doubtful members who were sighing for office, if any such there were, would have rejected the suggestion in toto?

The balloting continued from the 11th until the 17th of February inclusive. Nine States were necessary to a choice. On the first ballot Mr. Jefferson had eight, Mr. Burr six, and two States were divided. At every ballot the same result was announced, until the thirty sixth ballot, which was given on the 17th of February, when Mr. Jefferson was declared duly elected, ten States having voted for him.

On the first ballot Mr. Jefferson received New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Georgia and Tennessee—8.

Mr. Burr received New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut—4.

Delaware blank, South Carolina no vote.

During the balloting one hundred and six members of the House of Representatives were present. Of this number fifty one, on the first ballot, voted for Mr. Jefferson; and [illegible] subsequent vote was that number [illegible] election was effected by the States [illegible] and Vermont giving their vote, [illegible] remaining equally divided, and thus [illegible] and that change was produced in Maryland by [illegible] Leigh, Mr. Dennis, Mr. Baer, and Mr. Chew [illegible] voting blank, and Mr. Lenox, Mr. Morris, of Vermont, in like manner voting blank, leaving Mr. Matthew Lyon the sole representative of the State.

Previous to the balloting, Mr. Burr addressed to Gen. S. Smith, of Baltimore, a member of the House of Representatives, the following letter: It will be seen by the date, that as soon as Colonel Burr supposed that there was a probability of a tie, he constituted General Smith his proxy, to declare his sentiments.

[Extract.]

"NEW YORK, 16th December, 1800.

"It is highly improbable that I shall have an equal number of votes with Mr. Jefferson; but if such should be the result, every man who knows me ought to know that I would utterly disclaim all competition. Be assured that the federal party can entertain no wish for such an exchange. As to my friends, they would dishonor my views and insult my feelings by a suspicion that I would submit to be instrumental in counteracting the wishes and the expectations of the United States. And

*Mr. Tucker in his life of Jefferson, ascribes the defeat of the federal party, in South Carolina, to General Hamilton's pamphlet. Its premature publication, no doubt, contributed largely to produce this result.

I now constitute you my proxy to declare these sentiments if the occasion should require."*

*The effect of this letter upon public opinion may be judged of by the following, among other testimonials which might be inserted:

BALTIMORE, February 28, 1801.

Sir—Many of the citizens of Baltimore, who have just now heard of your arrival among them, beg leave to congratulate you and themselves upon the success of the late election of President and Vice President of the United States. They in a particular manner appreciate that patriotism which disclaimed competition for the presidential chair with that other eminent character who has finally been called to it, as setting a just value upon the will of the people. By order of the meeting.

THOMAS M'ELDERRY.

To AARON BURR, Vice President elect of the U. States of America.

THE RUINS OF THEBES.

From Travels in Egypt, Arabia Petræa, and the Holy Land, by an American.

It was nearly noon, when, with a gentle breeze, we dropped into the harbour of Thebes. The sun was beating upon it with meridian splendour, the inhabitants were seeking shelter in their miserable huts from its scorching rays, and when we made fast near the remains of the ancient port, to which, more than thirty centuries ago, the Egyptian boatman tied his boat, a small group of Arabs smoking under the shade of some palm trees, on a point above, and two or three stragglers who came down to the bank to gaze at us, were the only living beings we beheld in a city which had numbered its millions. When Greece was just emerging from the shades of barbarism, and before the name of Rome was known, Egypt was far advanced in science and the arts, and Thebes the most magnificent city in the world. But the Assyrian came and overthrew for ever the throne of the Pharaohs.—The Persian war-cry rang through the crowded streets of Thebes, Cambyses laid his destroying hands upon the temples of its gods, and a greater than Babylon the Great fell to rise no more.

The ancient city was twenty-three miles in circumference. The valley of the Nile was not large enough to contain it, and its extremities rested upon the bases of the mountains of Arabia and Africa. The whole of this great extent is more or less strewed with ruins, broken columns, and avenues of phinxes, colossal figures, obelisks, pyramidal gateways, porticoes, blocks of polished granite, and stones of extraordinary magnitude, while above them, "in all the nakedness of desolation," the colossal skeletons of giant temples are standing "in the unwatered sands, in solitude and silence. They are neither gray, nor blackened; there is no lichen, no moss, no rank grass or mantling ivy, to robe them and conceal their deformities. Like the bones of man, they seem to whiten under the sun of the desert." The sand of Africa has been their most fearful enemy; blown upon them for more than three thousand years, it has buried the largest monuments, and, in some instances, almost entire temples.

At this day the Temples of Thebes are known almost every where, by the glowing reports of travellers. Artists have taken drawings of all their minute details, and I shall refer to them very briefly. On the Arabian side of the Nile are the great temples of Luxor and Carnac. The temple of Luxor stands near the bank of the river, built there, as is supposed, for the convenience of the Egyptian boatmen. Before the magnificent gateway of this temple, until within a few years, stood two lofty obelisks, each a single block of red granite more than eighty feet high, covered with sculpture and hieroglyphics fresh as if but yesterday from the hands of the sculptor. One of them has been lately taken down by the French, and at this moment rears its daring summit to the skies in the centre of admiring Paris; the other is yet standing on the spot where it was first erected.

Between these and the grand propylon are two colossal statues with mitred head-dresses, also single blocks of granite, buried to the chest by sand, but still rising more than twenty feet above the ground. The grand propylon is a magnificent gateway, more than 200 feet in length at its present base, and more than sixty feet above the sand. The whole front is covered with sculpture; the battle scenes of an Egyptian warrior, designed and executed with extraordinary force and spirit. In one compartment the hero is represented as advancing at the head of his forces, and breaking through the ranks of the enemy; then standing, a colossal figure, in a car drawn by two fiery horses, with feathers waving over their heads, the reins tied round his body, his bow bent, the arrow drawn to its head, and the dead and wounded lying under the wheels of his car and the hoofs of his horses.—In another place several cars are seen in full speed for the walls of a town, fugitives passing a river, horses, chariots, and men struggling to reach the opposite bank, while the hero hurried impetuously beyond the rank of his own followers, is standing alone among the slain and wounded who have fallen under his formidable arm. At the farthest extremity he is sitting on a throne as a conqueror, with a sceptre in his hand, a row of the principal captives before him, each with a rope around his neck; one with out-stretched hands imploring pity, and another on his knees to receive the blow of the executioner, while above is the vanquished monarch, with his hands tied to a car, about to grace the triumph of the conqueror.

Passing this magnificent entrance, the visiter enters the dromos, or large open court, surrounded by a ruined portico formed by a double row of columns covered with sculpture and hieroglyphics; and working his way over heaps of rubbish and Arab huts, among stately columns twelve feet in diameter, and between thirty and forty feet in height, with spreading capitals resembling the budding lotus, some broken, some prostrate, some half buried, and some lofty and towering as when they were erected, at the distance of 600 feet reaches the sanctuary of the temple.

But great and magnificent as was the temple of Luxor, it served but as a portal to the greater Carnac. Standing nearly two miles from Luxor, the whole road to it was lined with rows of sphinxes, each of a solid block of granite. At this end they are broken, and, for the most part, buried under the sand and heaps of rubbish. But, approaching Carnac, they stand entire, still and solemn as when the ancient Egyptian passed between them to worship in the great temple of Ammon. Four grand propylons terminate this avenue of sphinxes, and passing through the last, the scene which presents itself defies description. Belzoni remarks of the ruins of Thebes generally, that he felt as if he was in a city of giants; and no man can look upon the splendid ruins of Carnac, without feeling humbled by the greatness of a people who have passed away forever. The western entrance, facing the temple of Northern Dair on the opposite side of the river, also approached between two rows of sphinxes, is a magnificent propylon 400 feet long, and forty feet in thickness. In the language of Dr. Richardson, "looking forward from the centre of this gateway, the vast scene of havoc and destruction presents itself in all the extent of this immense temple, with its columns and walls, and immense propylons, all prostrate in one heap of ruins, looking as if the thunders of heaven had struck it at the command of an incensed God."

The field of ruins is about a mile in diameter; the temple itself twelve hundred feet long and four hundred and twenty broad. It has twelve principal entrances, each of which is approached through rows of sphinxes, as across the plain from Luxor, and each is composed of propylons, gateways, and other buildings, in themselves larger than most other temples; the sides of some of them are equal to the bases of most of the pyramids, and on each side of many are colossal statues, some sitting, others erect, from twenty to thirty feet in height. In front of the body of the temple is a large court, with an immense colonnade on each side, of thirty columns in length, and through the middle two rows of columns fifty feet in height; then an immense portico, the roof supported by 134 columns, from 26 to 34 feet in circumference. Next were four beautiful obelisks more than seventy feet high, three of which are still standing; and then the sanctuary, consisting of an apartment about twenty feet square, the walls and ceiling of large blocks of highly-polished granite, the ceiling studded with stars on a blue ground, and the walls covered with sculpture and hieroglyphics representing offers to Osiris, illustrating the mysterious uses of this sacred chamber, and showing the degrading character of the Egyptian worship. Beyond this is another colonnade, and again portico and walls to another propylon, of a distance of two thousand feet from the western extremity of the temple.

But these are not half of the ruins of Thebes.—On the western side of the river, besides others prostrate and nearly buried under the sands, but the traces of which are still visible, the temples of Gornou, Northern Dair, Dair-el-Medinet, the Memnonium, and Medinet Abou, with their colonnades, and sculpture, and colossal figures, still raise their giant skeletons above the sands. Volumes have been written upon them, and volumes may yet be written, and he that reads all will still have but an imperfect idea of the ruins of Thebes. I will only add, that all these temples were connected by long avenues of sphinxes, statues, propylons, and colossal figures, and the reader's imagination will work out the imposing scene that was presented in the crowded streets of the now desolate city, when, with all the gorgeous ceremonies of pagan idolatry, the priests, bearing the sacred image of their god, and followed by thousands of the citizens, made their annual procession from temple to temple, and, "with harps, and cymbals, and songs of rejoicing," brought back their idol and replaced him in his shrine in the grand temple at Carnac.

The rambler among the ruins of Thebes will often ask himself, "Where are the palaces of the kings, and princes, and people who worshipped in these mighty temples?" With the devout though degraded spirit of religion that possessed the Egyptians, they seem to have paid but little regard to their earthly habitations; their temples and their tombs were the principal objects that engrossed the thoughts of this extraordinary people. It has been well said of them that they regarded the habitations of the living merely as temporary resting places, while the tombs were regarded as permanent and eternal mansions; and while not a vestige of a habitation is to be seen, the tombs remain, monuments of splendour and magnificence, perhaps even more wonderful than the ruins of their temples. Clinging to the cherished doctrine of the metempsychosis, the immortal part, on quitting its earthly tenement, was supposed to become a wandering, migratory spirit, giving life and vitality to some bird of the air, some beast of the field, or some fish of the sea, waiting for a regeneration in the natural body. And it was of the very essence of this faith to inculcate a pious regard for the security and preservation of the dead. The whole mountain-side on the western bank of the river is one vast Necropolis. The open doors of tombs are seen in long ranges and at different elevations, and on the plain large pits have been opened, in which have been found a thousand mummies at a time. For many years, and until a late order of the pacha preventing it, the Arabs have been in the habit of rifling the tombs to sell the mummies to travellers. Thousands have been torn from the places where pious hands had laid them, and the bones meet the traveller at every step. The Arabs use the mummy-cases for firewood, the bituminous matters used in the embalment being well adapted to ignition; and the epicurean traveller may cook his breakfast with the coffin of a king. Notwithstanding the depredations that have been committed, the mummies that have been taken away and scattered all over the world, those that have been burnt, and others that now remain in fragments around the tombs, the numbers yet undisturbed are no doubt infinitely greater; for the practice of embalming is known to have existed from the earliest periods recorded in the history of Egypt; and, by a rough computation, founded upon the age, the population of the city, and the average duration of human life, it is supposed that there are from eight to ten millions of mummied bodies in the vast Necropolis of Thebes.

Leaving these resting-places of the dead, I turn for one moment to those of more than royal magnificence, called the tombs of the kings. The world can show nothing like them; and he who has not seen them can hardly believe in their existence. They lie in the valley of Biban-el-Melook, a dark and gloomy opening in the sand-stone mountains, about three quarters of an hour from Gernou. The road to them is over a dreary waste of sands, and their doors open from the most desolate spot that the imagination can conceive. Diodorus Siculus says, that forty-seven of these tombs were entered on the sacred registers of the Egyptian priests, only seventeen of which remained at the time of his visit to Egypt, about sixty years B. C. In our own days, the industry and enterprise of a single individual, the indefatigable Belzoni, have brought to light one that was probably entirely unknown in the time of the Grecian traveller. The entrance is by a narrow door; a simple excavation in the side of the mountain, without device or ornament. That discovered by Belzoni is three hundred and nine feet long, and contains fourteen chambers of different sizes. The entrance hall, which is extremely beautiful, is twenty-seven feet long and twenty-five broad, having at the end a large door opening into another chamber, twenty-eight feet by twenty-five, the walls covered with figures drawn in outline, but perfect as if recently done. Descending a large staircase and passing through a beautiful corridor, Belzoni came to another staircase, at the foot of which he entered another apartment, twenty-four feet by thirteen, and so ornamented with sculpture and paintings, that he called it the Hall of Beauty. The sides of all the chambers and corridors are covered with sculpture and paintings; the colours appearing fresher as the visiter advances towards the interior of the tomb, and the walls of this chamber are covered with the figures of Egyptian gods and goddesses, seeming to hover round and guard the remains of the honoured dead.

Farther on is a large hall, twenty-eight feet long and twenty-seven broad, supported by two rows of square pillars, which Belzoni called the Hall of Pillars; and beyond this is the entry to a large saloon with a vaulted roof, thirty-two feet in length and twenty-seven in breadth. Opening from this were several other chambers of different dimensions, one of them unfinished, and one forty-three feet long by seventeen feet six inches wide, in which he found the mummy of a bull; but in the centre of the grand saloon was a sarcophagus of the finest oriental alabaster, only two inches thick, minutely sculptured within and without with several hundred figures, and perfectly transparent when a light was placed within it.

All over the corridors and chambers the walls are adorned with sculptures and paintings in intaglio and relief, representing gods, goddesses, and the hero of the tomb in the most prominent events of his life, priests, religious processions and sacrifices, boats and agricultural scenes, and the most familiar pictures of every-day life, in colours as fresh as if they were painted not more than a month ago; and the large saloon, lighted up with the blaze of our torches, seemed more fitted for a banqueting-hall for song and dance, than a burial place of the dead. All travellers concur in pronouncing the sudden transition from the dreary desert without to these magnificent tombs, as operating like a scene of enchantment; and we may imagine what must have been the sensations of Belzoni, when, wandering with the excitement of a first discoverer through these beautiful corridors and chambers, he found himself in the great saloon, leaning over the alabaster sarcophagus. An old Arab who accompanied us remembered Belzoni, and pointed out a chamber where the fortunate explorer entertained a party of European travellers, who happened to arrive there at that time; making the tomb of Pharaoh* ring with shouts and songs of merriment.

At different times I wandered among all these tombs. All were of the same general character; all possessed the same beauty and magnificence of design and finish, and in all, at the extreme end, was a large saloon, adorned with sculpture and paintings of extraordinary beauty, and containing a single sarcophagus. "The kings of the nations did lie in glory, every one in his own house, but thou art cast out of thy grave like an abominable branch." Every sarcophagus is broken, and the bones of the kings of Egypt are scattered. In one I picked up a skull. I mused over it a moment, and handed it to Paul, who moralized at large.—"That man," said he, "once talked and laughed and sung, and danced, and ate [illegible]." Among the paintings on the walls was [illegible] and a head of lands covered [illegible] the [illegible] played [illegible] the [illegible] here of the [illegible] played [illegible] [illegible] hour on earth. I dashed the [illegible] a stone, broke it in fragments, and pocketed a piece as a memorial of a king. Paul cut off one of the hands, and we left the tomb.

Travellers and commentators concur in supposing that these magnificent excavations must have been intended for other uses than the burial, each of a single king. Perhaps, it is said, like the chambers of imagery seen by the Jewish prophet, they were the scene of idolatrous rites performed "in the dark;" and, as the Israelites are known to have been mere copyists of the Egyptians, these tombs are supposed to illustrate the words of Ezekiel:—"Then said he to me, Son of man, dig now in the wall; and when I had digged in the wall, behold a door. And he said unto me, Go in, and see the abominable things that they do there. So I went in, and saw, and behold, every form of creeping thing and abominable beasts, and all the idols of the house of Israel, portrayed upon the wall round about."—Ezek., viii., 8–10.

Amid the wrecks of former greatness which tower above the plain of Thebes, the inhabitants who now hover around the site of the ancient city are perhaps the most miserable in Egypt. On one side of the river they build their mud huts around the ruins of the temples, and on the other their best habitations are in the tombs; wherever a small space has been cleared out, the inhabitants crawl in, with their dogs, goats, sheep, women and children; and the Arab is passing rich who has for his sleeping-place the sarcophagus of an ancient Egyptian.

*Supposed to be the tomb of Pharaoh Necho.

CANDID CONFESSIONS.

The Government presses daily misrepresent the results of the recent elections, and the present position of the regenerated States. A writer in the Richmond Enquirer is more candid. In reference to the doctrines of Loco-Focoism, and their supposed ascendancy in the cabinet of Van Buren, he speaks in language to which we desire particular attention.—*N. Y. Cour.*

"Indeed, so wonderful has been the *revulsion* in politics since these doctrines have been supposed to be favored by the Administration, through the Globe, *that there are now not more than two or three States north of Mason's and Dixon's line which the Administration party can call their own.* And it is among those Northern States, where the doctrines are known in very truth, and to their full extent. Let us look to our circumjacent neighbors—Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina, all banking States, ready to flood us with their paper, great and small, as soon as we withdraw ours. Four of them against the Administration, and the other two, Pennsylvania and North Carolina, *balanced on the fence. What, therefore, can Virginia promise herself by joining her fortunes to those of the Loco Focus?* Nothing! absolutely nothing, but disappointment and mischief! At the budding of the Loco Focos, we may destroy our banks—convulse the State with unparalleled disasters—divide and prostrate the Democracy—let the sceptre depart from Judah—*and at last have a worse paper currency than we now enjoy. I take it, therefore, for granted, that the people of Virginia will not be lugged into this condition to satiate the ambition of any mere experimenter.*"

SERVILITY OF CONGRESS.

At a late meeting of the Whigs at Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mr. Fletcher, the member of Congress from that city, addressed the meeting. The following is extracted from his speech on the occasion. It is proper to state that Mr. Fletcher was a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, of whose abject servility he discourses:

"During the session, the business projects, upon which the House was called to act, came almost entirely from the Committee of Ways and Means. There are nine members of that committee, only two of whom are understood to be opposed to the general policy of the administration. I suppose you would like to know the manner in which the business was arranged for the House. I will tell you the *ways*, the *means* you will all see in due time. You doubtless suppose that this Committee of Ways and Means has some duty to do;—some ways to devise, some means to find out; some plans to originate and mature for the action of the House. The committee, you imagine, look over the message, see what is recommended to be done for the benefit of the country; consult together as to the best measures; and lay the result of their deliberations before the House. Is this your idea, Mr. President? Is this what you think, fellow citizens? If it is, I am sorry to inform you, that you labor under a very great mistake. I once entertained the same ideas; but I soon found my error. No such thing, sir—no such thing. The chairman of the committee steps up to the White House, and there receives from the President, or the Secretary of the Treasury, such bills as they wish to have passed by the House. The chairman puts the bills into his pocket, takes them to the committee; without any examination, the majority of the committee approve them; the minority can do nothing; the bills are presented to the House, and received as the doings of the committee.

"I aver to you that every important bill passed by the House, came to the House *ready drawn*, from the Executive. The Representatives are mere machines. Every measure is an Executive measure. I mean by the Executive, the President, and the heads of departments; the cabinet. They originate every thing, put every thing in the precise shape they wish, word for word, letter for letter, comma for comma; and the Executive majority in the House pass each bill forthwith without alteration—and so far as depends upon them, without debate,—just as it comes from their masters at the White House!

"I had *heard* of Executive dictation—of Executive usurpation—of Executive patronage. I thought that I had *seen* something of it: but till I visited the seat of government, I had no conception of its true nature, of its vast extent. I solemnly warn you against this terrible concentration of power in the hands of the Executive! I see in it a most alarming danger—threatening, fearfully threatening the liberties of the country! Executive power has become a very Colossus, which bestrides the land, from one end to the other;—and, fellow-citizens, if we do not overthrow it, most assuredly it will crush *us;* and, in crushing us, in crushing the people, it will crush liberty, it will crush the constitution!"

Singular Death.—An aged lady in Hamden, in this county, named Ford, came to her death a few days since in the following singular manner. A bat flew into the room where she was sitting, in the afternoon of that day, and alighted upon a piece of folded linen near her. She arose for the benevolent purpose of giving the bird the freedom of the out-door air again, but could scarcely detach it from the cloth. She at length succeeded, when it turned upon her, and bit her hand most severely, from which wound the lady died soon after, exhibiting symptoms not unlike those of hydrophobia.

New Haven Palladium.

An English paper, commenting on Mr. Van Buren's message, says, with great point, "There is something very comical in Mr. Van Buren's denouncing *paper money*, and then bringing in a bill authorising the issue, by his own treasury, of twelve millions of dollars of notes. This is *the oddest* way of making gold and silver the currency of the land. It is like travelling from London to Liverpool by way of Killarney."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE REIGN OF REASON RETURNING.

The results given above of the elections in the several States [illegible] the great principles of the [illegible] the principles of the selling [illegible] every description of stock as well as of [illegible] parts of personal estate. The effect may be seen in every market-place. You may read it, indeed, in the face of every man you meet.

Among the effects of the glorious regeneration of New York is the production of an impression (indicated in the letters of our New York correspondent) of an early resumption of specie payments by the banks.

National Intelligencer.

FROM THE NEW YORK MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

Loco Foco Absurdities.—The Boot on the other Foot.—We learn that the Honorable Silas Wright was in this city about ten days since, and got together a meeting of the leaders of the party, at which the Hon. C. C. Cambreleng was present, and obtained the passage of a resolution that the next meeting of the Legislature should instruct the Hon. Nathaniel P. Tallmadge to resign his seat in Congress. We further learn that he went from this to Albany, and had a meeting called there, at which the resolutions passed at New York were approved and adopted. As these resolutions were passed under the impression that the Democracy of Numbers were with them, and as they have proved to be with the Whigs throughout the length and breadth of the Empire State, we expect Cambreleng's resignation, in conformity with his own political creed; and we do not see how, as an honorable man, he can continue to hold office under such circumstances—and Mr. Wright, we expect, will follow suit. As an old East India hunter once said, "It is excellent sport to hunt a tiger, but it is the very devil when the tiger turns about and hunts you."

Columbia County, New York, is the birth place of Mr. Van Buren. A report was circulated that his defeat in that county was caused by there being three tickets. A letter to the New York Commercial puts this matter right. The writer says "you will please correct the statement in the Commercial of Friday, that there were three tickets run in this county. You destroy wholly the effect of our signal triumph.—There were but two tickets. Let the fact ring throughout "creation," that Van Buren was routed in his native county in a fair contest. Majority against us, last year, 700.

Should the New York members of Congress act in accordance with the doctrine of instruction, and resign, that great State would be represented by an unanimous Whig delegation.

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Journal of Commerce.

The General Joy.—Gentlemen arriving from the West inform us, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, that we can form no just conception of the joy of the people at their unprecedented triumph. One of our friends, who landed at Rochester from Toronto, states that along the whole distance from thence to Albany, the air was resounding with the triumphant shouts of the people, while the hills and vallies were reverberating with the roar of cannon. The hearts of the people are in this thing. Too long have they been the victims of demagogues; but they will be duped no longer. They are determined that henceforward the state of New York shall be THE LAND OF THE FREE!

The New York Senate.—We are frequently asked how it happens that the administration have so large a majority in the Senate of New York. We answer that it is owing to the constitutional formation of that body. It is composed of thirty-two members, one-fourth of whom only, are elected annually. The present majority of the Senate were chosen when Van Burenism was in the full tide of successful operation—the Whigs being able to obtain but five members of the entire body. This year, of course, but eight could be elected, and though the Whigs have probably elected the whole, they are still in a minority. The only reason, then, why they are so is that there were no more Senators to elect.

Balt. Chron.

What do they say at Washington?—Every body is anxious to hear what Mr. Van Buren thinks of the result of the election in New York. The New York Commercial says that on Wednesday last in conversation with a gentleman respecting the New York election, Mr. Van Buren shook his head as to the city, and admitted that it *might* go against him. But the State, he said, was perfectly safe. He committed himself too soon!

The immediate effect of the late Republican triumph in the City and State of New York has been to diffuse a general liveliness in all the circles of business. To the advantage as well of the vanquished as the victors. Instead of the latter making spoils of the property of the former, according to the adage of "the party," they actually heap benefits upon them, and, by defeating them at the polls, open to them hopes and prospects of renewed prosperity. The consequence of this result, which, besides the promise it holds out of a revival of business, adds security to the tenure of all vested rights, and in a great degree restores public [illegible] of our institutions. [illegible] the prospect of the selling [illegible] every description of stock as well as of [illegible] parts of personal estate. The effect may be seen in every market-place. You may read it, indeed, in the face of every man you meet.

Among the effects of the glorious regeneration of New York is the production of an impression (indicated in the letters of our New York correspondent) of an early resumption of specie payments by the banks.

National Intelligencer.

FROM THE NEW YORK MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

Loco Foco Absurdities.—The Boot on the other Foot.—We learn that the Honorable Silas Wright was in this city about ten days since, and got together a meeting of the leaders of the party, at which the Hon. C. C. Cambreleng was present, and obtained the passage of a resolution that the next meeting of the Legislature should instruct the Hon. Nathaniel P. Tallmadge to resign his seat in Congress. We further learn that he went from this to Albany, and had a meeting called there, at which the resolutions passed at New York were approved and adopted. As these resolutions were passed under the impression that the Democracy of Numbers were with them, and as they have proved to be with the Whigs throughout the length and breadth of the Empire State, we expect Cambreleng's resignation, in conformity with his own political creed; and we do not see how, as an honorable man, he can continue to hold office under such circumstances—and Mr. Wright, we expect, will follow suit. As an old East India hunter once said, "It is excellent sport to hunt a tiger, but it is the very devil when the tiger turns about and hunts you."

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Journal of Commerce.

The Cause of Defeat.—The Globe, of Saturday night, publishes a letter from New York which assigns as the principal cause of the defeat of the party in New York, the following fact:

"With a few exceptions, we have been deserted by the office-holders of both General and State Governments."

It has heretofore been charged by the Whig presses that the Van Buren party, in New York, owed their former success to the horde of office-holders, but we were not prepared for the frank admission of it by the great Globe itself.

The Globe of Saturday night contains some of the first returns of our elections, and goes into an argument to show that notwithstanding all that was known, the State of New York was yet true to Mr. Van Buren. The facts of another day must have made sad havoc with all such hopes. The Globe, too, takes consolation from remembering former Whig victories proclaimed just after the elections, which turned out in the end to be defeats. These victories do but magnify more and more, as the returns come in. Every mail is sure to increase the triumph. The fact is, the People will have no more experiments. They are sick of the delusive system which has been kept up so long, and when Mr. Van Buren announces his determination to carry that system on to still farther and more dangerous lengths, his friends turn against him by thousands, and demand that he should retrace his steps.—The dynasty of the Globe is ended.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

The result of this election has already begun to manifest a beneficial influence [illegible] business and prosperity of the commercial emporium. A letter written on [illegible] from a well informed gentleman [illegible] New York to his friend in Washington, says: "The effect of the election has already been sensibly felt in the restoration of confidence.—Property of all descriptions has risen in value. Real estate is twenty-five per cent. higher than it was a week ago; and merchants hold their goods at an advance of from five to ten per cent."

National Intelligencer.

Unlucky Number.—Dr. Kitchner was once at a dinner when thirteen people were present, which somebody gravely said was an unlucky number. "I admit," said he, "that it is unlucky in one case." What case is that?" When there is only dinner enough for twelve."

SPEECH OF THE HON. OGDEN HOFFMAN,
Delivered at the grand Whig Meeting

FROM THE BOSTON [illegible]

The Hon. OGDEN HOFFMAN, [illegible] York, on being announced by [illegible] and addressed the meeting [illegible]

Mr. President and Fellow-citizens,

I do not rise with the [illegible] may be properly called, a speech. [illegible] I have to discharge is but little [illegible] way I propose to fulfil it. Excuse [illegible] at hearing, for the first time, [illegible] Hall, I have not physical strength [illegible] the promptings of my heart. I [illegible] until my voice sounds unfamiliar [illegible] urging others on to victory, and [illegible] them on the noble deeds they have [illegible] imperishable renown they have [illegible] a disabled soldier from the [illegible] the last four days, my energies [illegible] my dearest substance wasted [illegible] and little, therefore, do I know [illegible] "save what pertains to feats of [illegible] cumstances it has ever been my [illegible] I come at the request and [illegible] deputation from this ancient and [illegible] of liberty"—sent to invite me [illegible] of an enslaved and, until lately, [illegible] to meet in Faneuil Hall the citizens [illegible] and unconquerable city of Boston [illegible] him of old, who, while the heroes [illegible] were at Marathon contending [illegible] and their liberties against [illegible] they were almost pressed to the [illegible] of battle to bear to the Athenian [illegible] dings that their fathers, husbands [illegible] nobly resisted the foe, had fought [illegible] triumphed. Sustained, buoyed [illegible] intelligence, he arrived at Athens [illegible] hausted, covered with dust and [illegible] strength for a moment to utter [illegible] pired at the market place, telling [illegible] ry. I come before you under [illegible] circumstances, and should I, [illegible] claiming what I have to announce [illegible] that my death were happy. I [illegible] rious cause, and my last breath [illegible] od in giving publicity to the [illegible] erated freemen.

For the first time, sir, I stand [illegible] liberty—the city of Boston. For [illegible] behold that hill whose name the [illegible] has rendered immortal. For the [illegible] ble voice is heard in that hall which [illegible] with the eloquence of Hancock, [illegible] that fearless asserter of the rights [illegible] elder Adams. For the first time I [illegible] of Hancock, whose very name [illegible] to the minions of power who [illegible] and villify the merchants. In [illegible] of that princely merchant—(Mr [illegible] the picture of Hancock, which [illegible] the back of the chairman)—in every character we find that the study [illegible] Grecian and Roman virtues is [illegible] with the chivalrous feeling and [illegible] of the class to which he belonged; [illegible] who, with Adams, was proscribed [illegible] from the act of amnesty; who sustained [illegible] ties and adhered to the destinies [illegible] through good report and through [illegible] was the soul of the Revolution, [illegible] the first signer of the first instrument [illegible] has ever known!

But I will not trespass on your [illegible] tience except to announce to you [illegible] *has done her duty!* How could it [illegible] There was Massachusetts always [illegible] unequalled in patriotism, unsurpassed [illegible] There she stood unfurling her [illegible] out stain and without spot, inciting [illegible] her noble example! She cheered [illegible] us the value of the Constitution; [illegible] partake with her a common [illegible] mon victory; she engraved on the [illegible] freeman the noble sentiment of [illegible] sons—"one Constitution, one country!" There was Vermont by the [illegible] chusetts. There, too, was Maine. [illegible] Maine had at last woke from her [illegible] gradation and slavery at the [illegible] sor's voice, and with one bound [illegible] life and beauty of freedom! Kentucky, [illegible] Tennessee, held out their hands [illegible] They told us what the freemen [illegible] done! They beckoned us to tread [illegible] path of freedom and glory! How [illegible] We could not; we did not! We [illegible] pire State has now taken her stand [illegible] rank of liberty, ready to do and [illegible] the country!

We have beaten them—in their [illegible] power has been crushed! The people reached them! The decree [illegible] gone forth, and by the flashes [illegible] ing from every quarter of the [illegible] read the handwriting on the wall; [illegible] left them and marched to her [illegible] fellow-citizens, as you have [illegible] representative. She has sinned [illegible] be forgiven! She is a mighty [illegible] can stand by the side of Massachusetts; [illegible] banner must stream over her [illegible] its ample folds over you—*the banner of the Constitution and the laws!* And whether [illegible] shall droop in defeat, or [illegible] in triumph, New York will be found [illegible] with Massachusetts! She will [illegible] pledge myself for it—*she will do her whole duty!*

One word more, fellow-citizens, in [illegible] ment of the kindness you have [illegible] the name of the city I represent, [illegible] behalf of the Whigs of that city—[illegible] gallant a band as ever breathed the [illegible] I return you my most sincere thanks [illegible] own heart I most heartily thank you [illegible] evince the sincerity of these professions [illegible] in the only way that is now left us [illegible] for your kind attention, by taking [illegible] trespassing no longer on your patience.

This address was constantly interrupted [illegible] of applause; and when Mr. Hoffman [illegible] old walls rang with a shout louder than [illegible] any has for years awakened their [illegible]

Our next President.—We [illegible] days since from a gentleman, [illegible] some time held an important [illegible] as, and has been on terms of [illegible] the Chief Magistrate of that [illegible] following ludicrous fact:—"Hon. [illegible] sident Houston's opinion is, [illegible] reason why Van Buren opposed [illegible] sion of Texas into the Union, [illegible] his apprehensions, lest the Hero [illegible] cinto should aspire to the highest [illegible] in the gift of the American people, [illegible] defeat the re-election of the present [illegible] bent. President Houston seems [illegible] his inferences as to the future [illegible] vents of the past. It goes to show [illegible] in the dust our national character [illegible] prostrated, when men of sense [illegible] tion entertain such opinions of [illegible] ples and motives which control [illegible] frage.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—The [illegible] general minutes of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the past year, contain the following statement of the numbers, according to the reports of the several conferences:

	Whites.	Colored.	Indians.
This year,	570,123	76,240	2,65[illegible]
Last year,	564,974	83,296	2,33[illegible]

Vessel Sunk.—The schooner [illegible] New York from Accomac, Va., [illegible] the Capes of the Delaware, [illegible] miles from land, a large ship sunk [illegible] fathoms water. It is possible this [illegible] be the vessel which was seen on [illegible] time since off Cape Henlopen, and [illegible] created so much speculation, [illegible] nexion with the supposed capsize [illegible] Susquehanna.—*Balt. Chron.*

The Indian War.

CHARLESTON, November 14.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

Schooner *Lurana*, Captain Swasey, at this port yesterday morning from Pustine—by which arrival we have the following intelligence.

Monday night, 6th inst. Brig. Gen. Alez, with his forces, returned to St. ine from another successful expedition ng Garden, which resulted in the of fifty-three Indians, and the re- of sixteen negro slaves. Twenty are warriors, among whom are the nd youngest sons of King Philip. earn that a Chief of the Tallahassee was captured a few days previous mpa Bay. He was run down by ho discovered him.

splendid stat[ue] of *Washington*, made [Ca]rrara to the New Orleans [Geor]gian, Esq. was on the [pe]destal back of the [ci]ty of Carrara, was the [pr]ide of his country is seat- [in] toga and armor, the tab- farewell address in his left hand, raised as if speaking, at his feet his The likeness is exact. The cost ift, so honorable to Mr. Hagan, was . This Statue, from the descrip- st have been made from the cast of Statue which recently adorned our It appears, at least, to be almost copy.—*Ral Reg.*

Troubles of our Neighbours in Mis-—In July last the Governor of Mis- issued his writ, ordering an election embers of Congress, to attend the session," the term of the previous having expired in March. It was rly stated in the writ that the mem- re to be elected for the Extra Session d that the regular election would be he usual time in November, to fill ng Congressional Term of two years. ction was accordingly held and Claiborne and Gholson, the Demo- andidates, through the miserable of party cunning, were elected.— ited Washington and soon the news k to Mississippi, that it was then question and canvassed, whether e elected for the Extra Session only e whole Congressional term! After able discussion on the subject, the tration party fearing, doubtless, a n the politics of the State before the er election, (for evident signs of it make their appearance,) decided representatives above-mentioned cted for two years instead of three Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson dertook to convince the State of ppi that such was the case. In their they tell their fellow-citizens that nselves, and they doubt not nine- f the voters in the State so under- matter at the time of the election. litical manœuvre has aroused the ple of the State and they are going ds with a spirit and in numbers. seldom been witnessed. Judging sent indications it is highly probable ssippi will have four members e- ttendance at Washington instead of legitimate number, each couple ng for the honor of representing a State. This must occur if the ucceed in carrying the day. One position candidates is Prentiss of gh, well known as a talented law- powerful speaker. In his tour the State his brilliant and captiva- quence, sustaining as it did the truth made a deep impression and any from the error of their opinions. te is evidently on the verge of a n in its politics. The people feel bly the depreciation of their Bank d the want of a uniform currency any longer the utility of a National How Congress will settle the ques- ould Mr. Prentiss and his colleague in overturning their rivals at the ams to be determined. If the facts hearsed to us there can be no diffi- arriving at a just conclusion.

N. O. Bulletin.

ult, of Mississippi.—The loco foco e for Governor in Mississippi, is G. McNutt. The imputations a- private character are of the most inary kind to be made against any say nothing of the accused being ant to the chief magistracy of a It seems, from a communication in hern Whig, made by Gen. H. S. rmerly of this State, that during rection excitement in Mississippi, ealthy man by the name of Came- murdered. Certain negroes were executed for the crime.—Among was a free negro, Mercer Bird, who o be drawn up a confession or de- ent of the facts of the case. This on was to have been published, but ot. Its contents are not stated, but strongly insinuated, and Gen. Foote would have consigned the character McNutt to infamy. Bird affirm- uth of his narrative to the last, and was about to be hurled into eterni- rayed that he might never see Hea- appiness, if there was a single un- his statement. His statement, might be false; but the sequel of gives it fearful probability. Mc- ough a close man, and without any motive, expended large sums of mo- having Bird condemned and execut- eight short months after the death ron, he (McNutt) married Came- idow, and took possession of his tate! This is but a glance at the the communication of Gen. Foote h to thrill the heart with horror.— r McNutt be innocent or guilty of e imputed, unless his feelings be ngly callous, it is hardly to be sup- at he will permit General Foote to eace and quiet, after his most ex- ary publication.

Tuscumbia Monitor.

Globe says "the New York leaders nservatives were known to us long the advocates of a national bank. e known to their southern friends to s for their ultimate object." This ent news.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 22, 1837.

New York.—The glorious news from the Empire State, contained in the postscript to our last paper, has been confirmed, and so many new victories added to the list, as to prostrate the spoils party to the dust, from which they are doomed no more to rise.—The Whigs have elected 101 members to the Assembly, and their opponents 27. Last year the Whigs had but 34, whilst Van Buren had 94. Of the Eight Senators elected this year, the Whigs have 6, where they had but 1 last year. And of the people's votes, they have a majority of 19,000. Last year the majority against them was 29,470; making a change of 48,000 votes. These are glorious results, and they must lead to a change in the policy of the government, as well as the prospects and prosperity of the country. It is the most startling rebuke that any administration ever received, in this or any other country, except where effected by revolution.

More Whig Victories!—The news from Massachusetts and Michigan, is, like all that we have had since Van Buren came into the Presidential chair, a record of new victories over the spoils party. We refer to the particulars in another column.

Fayetteville and Western Rail Road.—The last Salisbury Carolinian asks for information in relation to the progress of the Survey, and the prospect of the ultimate success of this work, or whether it has been finally abandoned.

We have not had an opportunity of consulting the proper authorities since the Carolinian came to hand; but can state, that the Survey was long since completed, and all the Engineers discharged, except two, who were necessary to complete the Estimates, Maps, &c. That these gentlemen have been assiduously engaged in that duty until a few days past, when it was finished, to the great satisfaction, as we have learned, of those who have examined the work.

It appears to us that the inquiry as to the prospects of its ultimate accomplishment, would have been better addressed *to* the "friends of the work in the West," than *from* them to the officers of the Company. It is manifest to all that there can be no hope of its success without the aid of the West, and it is equally manifest that that aid has not been extended, from any part of the West, with the exception of Salisbury. That town manifested a noble resolution to do its duty, and redeem its promises; and with the same spirit in other towns and counties, we should have had no cause to fear for the result. There is yet time left, during which those interested may still avail themselves of the liberality of the Legislature. The necessary individual subscriptions must be made and one-fourth of the whole amount actually paid, before the 3d Monday of November next, to entitle the Company to the State subscription of two-fifths. Fayetteville and Salisbury have done, and stand ready to do, their duty. The remainder of the West have not. They have as yet forfeited their pledges.

Major McNeill, the Chief Engineer, arrived yere yesterday, and we understand will not listen to the idea of abandoning the work. He stands ready to pledge himself to its success, by a subscription on his own account of $20,000. Will this fact give confidence to those who, if any such there be, doubt of the complete success of the work, if they will but put their shoulders to the wheel? If not, we know not what we can say.

We understand that a meeting of the Company will be called at an early day, when a Report and Estimates will be submitted.

P. S.—See Major McNeill's communication.

Cotton.—The quantity coming to town for some days past, is considerable, and the prices paid liberal, ranging from 7 to 9⅜ cents.

The Fall Term of the Superior Court for this County closed its Session on Saturday night last, about 11 o'clock, after a very laborious Session, having been engaged nearly every night during the week, until some hours after candle light,—and still leaving a large number of causes, on both the State and Civil Dockets, untried. Two entire days of the term were occupied in the trial of a cause originally commenced in Moore, removed to Richmond, and thence to this county; involving the question of the genuineness of a note of hand for $76 34, the costs in which case we understand to be probably near $1000. Twelve witnesses were brought forward to prove the handwriting of the reputed maker of the note, and an equal number to dispute it. The cause was very ably conducted on both sides, the parties having secured an array of legal talent seldom equalled at our Bar. For the Plaintiff, (Buie.) Alexander Little, Esq. of Anson, and Wm. B. Wright and John Winslow, Esqrs. of this place. For the Defendant, (Murchison,) Hon. Robert Strange, J. D. Eccles and L. D. Henry, Esqrs. These gentlemen are well known at our Bar, except the first named, Mr. Little, whose closing argument we cannot pass over in silence. For familiarity with the case, clear conception of its strong points, and the forcible manner of presenting them to the Jury, we have seldom heard his argument equalled. The Jury were out but a few minutes before they brought in a verdict for his client, affirming the genuineness of the note. On a subsequent day, however, a new trial was moved for and granted by the Court, so that it is not yet settled.

On Friday, a white man named David Wadkins, and a free coloured man named Meredith Jeans, were tried for Burglary, and convicted of Grand Larceny. Mr. Solicitor Troy for the State, Messrs. Henry and Winslow for Jeans, and Mr. Eccles for Wadkins.

On Saturday, Willis Ransom, an old man, was tried for the Murder of his wife, and acquitted. He was defended by Messrs. Strange, Wright and Reid.

Intemperance.—During the late Superior Court, we remarked, that nearly every case that came before the Grand Jury, was in some way or other, directly or indirectly, connected with intemperance!

What will Mr. Van Buren do!—Is a question of every body's mouth. It must be as [illegible] as to what [illegible] his [illegible] as it does the overthrow of his party in nine or ten other States, all within the first eight months of his reign, is owing to the character of the measures he has recommended, and of the party he has attached himself to. It must be equally apparent to himself, that he cannot follow in the footsteps of General Jackson; that he lacks that hold upon the people's affections which enabled his predecessor to do any thing, however enormous, with impunity. He must retrace his steps, abandon his experiments upon the currency, and *cut* his Loco Foco associates, if he wishes to retain even the remnant of a party. We shall not be surprised to see him dismiss his Cabinet, or at least the worst portion of its members, and take into the Administration a new set, who, if not positive Whigs, may be less obnoxious to the public contempt and hate. Not that we have any idea that he can thereby save himself, and by conciliating the majority, secure his re-election. We consider that result as next thing to an impossibility. No man who falls from the highest point in this country, can ever hope a second time to mount to the topmost round of the ladder. No; the days of his political life are numbered, and each year will but add to the number of those who will call aloud for a change. A thorough change in his policy, and in the character of his advisers, are the only things which can give a semblance of strength to his Administration, and save it from being thwarted at every step of its progress. He is not the man to stem the torrent, and therefore we look for a speedy trimming of his sails to the popular current.

It seems to be pretty generally believed, and we doubt not with reason, that the Sub-Treasury Scheme will not again be presented to Congress at its ensuing Session.

This is the day fixed on in New York for the Grand Celebration of the glorious Whig Victory. A glance at the arrangements satisfies us that no such celebration ever took place in this country as this will be. Among other such small matters, a National Salute of 1000 guns is to be fired at fixed periods of the day, and from 9 o'clock till sun-down, a succession of guns, to be responded to from every village between New York and Buffalo. Illuminations and bonfires at night are to close the rejoicings. Congratulatory Committees are going from all the neighboring cities.

The Aurora Borealis, noticed in our last, was seen in the Northern cities, of course, and there, as here, was jocularly regarded as a celebration of the victory. We expect to hear Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, claim it as the thunder and lightning cloud that he promised to charter for a salute, if the Whigs carried the State.

Public Sentiment.—The New York Journal of Commerce has compiled a table of the results of the Elections which have taken place this year in sixteen States, as compared with the last year's elections.—They show a Whig gain of 52,414 votes; or in other words, where Van Buren had a majority in 1836 of 11,614 votes, the Whigs have now a majority of 40,800. To this must now be added New York, with a Whig gain of upwards of 48,000, and Massachusetts with 10 or 15,000, and we shall have an aggregate gain in Eighteen States of 110,000 votes!

It is hoped that the Van Buren journals will discover, in the course of the Winter, that an election has been held in the great State of New York. Some of them are as silent as the grave on the subject, which leads to the supposition that they have not yet heard of it, or they surely would not keep their readers in ignorance.

Our Legislature.—We feel quite at a loss for want of the excitement heretofore afforded us at this season of the year by the meeting of the Legislature, which, under the old Constitution, would have taken place on Monday last. The provision limiting the Legislature to biennial Sessions, is one that we never did like, and we like it less now that we feel its operation. Perhaps it may be that a selfish feeling mingles too much with our State pride, but we cannot bear the idea that the great State of North Carolina, the fifth in point of population, should be either too poor to encounter the expense of annual Legislation, or have too little interest at stake to justify her doing as her sisters do, by looking into the state of affairs at least once a year. It is true that the character of its legislation has been too trifling, that the great interests of the State have too seldom engaged its attention; but that is rather a reason why it should meet oftener, until the proper spirit was aroused, and the proper legislation accomplished. In truth, along with much that was evil, and much that was neither evil nor good, the State derived many obvious benefits from annual Sessions.

As for the Editorial tribe, we dont't know what we shall all do. The Legislature afforded us so many and such happy opportunities to *scold*, that we feel quite melancholy at the loss of a Session. How shall we manage to dispose of the stock of spleen that will accumulate before another Session? We shall have to divide it between the President and the ensuing Session of Congress, both of which we doubt not will merit a full share.

The People's Currency.—The U. S. Ship Peacock returned to Norfolk a week or two ago, after a three years' cruise, and the hardy crew, who had buffeted the billows for that long period, were paid off in *Paper!!* They entreated to be allowed specie enough to pay their expenses to their homes; but no: the officer informed them that the Government had provided no such funds to pay them with, though it requires such from its debtors, and pays out such to favored few, as Members of Congress, government officers, &c. Such conduct requires no comment, other than that bestowed on it by the results of the ballot box.

The Typhus Fever has been prevailing among the Cadets at West Point, and two of the number, Augustus M. Davidson, of North Carolina, and Benj. F. Baden, son of a late officer of the Army, had died.

Rejoicings.—[illegible] the election [illegible] York.

The Directors of the Bank of Cape Fear have appointed its President, Col. John D. Jones, to represent that Institution at the Bank Convention on the 27th inst.

Canada.—The people of Canada appear to be in a very unsettled state, frequent riots occurring at Montreal, the military called out, &c.

Flour and Grain.—We are surprised to find grain again coming to this country from Europe, and the prices still high. Flour is worth $9 to $9 50 in the Northern cities, and no likelihood of its being lower unless large quantities of grain be imported.

Mattamuskeet Lake.—An act was passed at the last Session of the Legislature of this State, appropriating $8,000 for draining Mattamuskeet Lake in Hyde county. We are gratified to learn that this is in a fair way of being done, and at a cost considerably below the sum appropriated. A Canal, three miles long, and forty feet wide, has been dug, and the draining of the Lake commenced about three weeks ago. In the first ten days, it is estimated that the whole Lake fell two inches, and of course, as the body of water diminishes, the rapidity of the fall will increase. When it is borne in mind, that from *twenty* to *sixty thousand* acres of Land will, probably, be redeemed by this experiment and rendered fit for cultivation, and that, too, of the most fertile quality, the Legislature may well be commended for the exercise of a judicious economy.—*Ral. Register.*

In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, U. S. Bank Stock was sold at $125. The Herald says, the same price was bid for more, and adds: "The high character which this stock bears in England, added to the abundance of money now existing there, renders it a desirable object for remittance. There is evidently a large amount of money in hands for investment, arising partly from the dividends of our city banks, which are payable on the 18th inst."

Correspondence of National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

MASSACHUSETTS TO THE UNITED STATES, AND THE OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, *Greeting:*—The Eastern waters last evening, after the departure of the express mail for the South, wafted to our shores the most welcome news from Old Massachusetts—the land of Lexington, Bunker Hill, Concord, Cambridge, and Plymouth—the home of the ADAMSES, of WARREN and HANCOCK. The Boston boys, and the sons of the Pilgrims, and the sons of the Fathers of the Revolution, have responded, gloriously responded to NEW YORK, RHODE ISLAND, MAINE, NEW JERSEY, TENNESSEE, NORTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, and the redeemed and patriotic West. The Whig sun and the Whig stars are everywhere in the ascendant, from Maine to Georgia. The whole sky above us, and the earth upon which we tread, is now emblazoned with signs of victory. The song of hundreds of thousands of our fellow-citizens seems to be like that which first led our fathers to conquest—which inspired them in the field of battle, and which welcomed them when returning from their triumphant and tented battle-fields to their homes and firesides. *Laus Deo!* Our country is once more safe and happy, and soon, thank Heaven! will be prosperous enough to ride over and overcome the tempest which so long has encompassed her.

Massachusetts has not now merely done well. *Well* and gloriously *well*, too, she has always done, but never so well as now. In Boston the Whigs have every ward, and a majority in the city of 3,273.

The number of towns in the State is 305, and 180 towns, from which returns have been received, show a WHIG GAIN since last year of TEN THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND NINE, and a Whig majority of more than twelve thousand for Governor Everett. Gov. E's. majority in all the towns in the State last year was only 5,950! This year it will be FIFTEEN THOUSAND, and may be SEVENTEEN OR EIGHTEEN THOUSAND! The Boston Atlas thinks it will reach TWENTY THOUSAND!

In almost every one of the 180 towns heard from, the Whigs have made immense gains. The number of Whig Representatives is increased in every county, and the prospect was at Boston yesterday that the Whigs would have *every Senator in the State!*

Lowell, Haverhill, N. Bedford, Fall River, Bradford, all of which towns last year went against us, have come back, and given the Whig ticket great, and, in some instances, overwhelming, majorities. With no exception, the commercial, the farming, and the manufacturing interests of the Bay State, have declared themselves against the Experiment. I have room to say no more now. The 128 towns not heard from will soon send in their returns, so that by Saturday, I can give you returns from the whole State. Thus early we have heard from all the counties in the State except three. So far we have 35 Whig Senators, and but five remain to be heard from. I believe we shall have every Senator in the State. Such also is the opinion in Boston.

MICHIGAN *is coming!* We have returns from Macomb, Wayne, St. Clair, and Monroe—leaving 23 counties to be heard from. Van Buren majority in the whole State, last year, 1,150. In the counties heard from, this majority has been reduced one-half. A letter dated Detroit, the 9th, says that the roads are bad, and much time will elapse before full returns are received. Both parties felt sanguine, on the 9th, of having carried the whole State. If the Van Buren ticket has it, it has it by a greatly reduced majority.

Stocks to-day retain yesterday's prices—U. S. Bank 123. Specie brought a premium of 6 per cent.

Wheat.—There has been a further rise in Wheat in Baltimore. The American of Monday says:—"A further rise in the price of wheat took place on Saturday. A parcel of 1000 to 1200 bushels good red, just imported in the brig Siegmund Cæsar, from Bremen, being all she brought, was sold at two dollars and ten cents per bushel."

Frightful Mortality.—The New York Journal of Commerce says—"a letter from the Captain of the ship Nestor, hence at N. Orleans, states that of 212 passengers who went out in that ship, 162 died previous to October 4th, chiefly of Yellow Fever, and that on the 19th, ONLY TEN *out of the whole number* SURVIVED. The Nestor left New York on the 22d of August."

The Wandering Piper.—This eccentric individual who spent several years in the United States, visiting every hole and corner in it for the purpose of performing on his Pipes, and with a liberality, never before equalled, disposing of the proceeds of his exhibition for charitable purposes, has returned to England and published a Card. In this he states that the object of his wanderings was to decide a heavy wager which grew out of a controversy between

Orange Fayetteville and Western R. Road Co.

November 22, 1837.

Mr. Hale: I observe in this week's Western Carolinian an editorial asking information respecting the proceedings of our Rail Road Company. I take great pleasure in affording all the information in my power, in reply thereto. The experimental Surveys have all been completed. Four routes have been separately and thoroughly surveyed—connecting the Cape Fear River at this town as a starting place, with the Yadkin at some point above the Narrows. I am happy to add, that a route has been found as favorable as our most sanguine expectations could have desired. No important difficulty presents itself indeed in either of the routes. I have with me now the necessary data, and materials, with profiles and maps of the several routes, with which I shall instantly proceed to New York, so that in connection with G. W. Whistler, Esq., my coadjutor, I may forthwith report to the Board of Directors.

I shall complete my Report with all expedition, so as to be prepared to present it in person at a General Meeting of the Stockholders, which I understand the Directory contemplate to convene at Lincolnton, at an early day. The present subscriptions amount, I learn, to about $225,000.—Assuming one million as the probable cost of the entire Road, an estimate not far from the true one, we should require $375,000 to complete our three-fifths of the Capital Stock, so as to secure the State's subscription. I have not allowed myself to despair about the ultimate prosecution of this work, so necessary to the Western part of our State. Under my advice, the Report has been withheld during the unexampled distress which has pervaded all classes the past Summer, and I cannot think that Western North Carolina will suffer the project to be abandoned, when the subscription of so small a sum of money would ensure its vigorous prosecution and completion.

During my late visit to Buncombe and the adjacent Counties, I had the pleasure of meeting with some distinguished citizens of that section of the State, deeply interested in the work, and was pleased to see in them an unabated interest.

In conclusion I may be permitted to add, that it needs only the hearty and undivided co-operation of Wilmington, Fayetteville and the West, to construct this great State Work—the consequence of which must be so eminently advantageous to them.

WM. GIBBS McNEILL.

MARRIED,

At Charleston, on Wednesday evening, the 8th inst. by the Rev. M. Posnanski, Mr. G LAZARUS, of Wilmington, to Miss CAROLINE, daughter of Col. M Jacobs, of the former place.

In Pitt county, by the Rev. John Singeltary, EDMUND B. FREEMEN, Esq., of Raleigh, to Mrs. ELIZABETH FOREMAN, daughter of Dr. Robert Williams.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday last, ROBERT W., infant son of Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, aged 15 months.

In this vicinity, on Saturday last, at a very advanced age, Mr. JAMES BEGGS, a native of Scotland, but for many years a resident of this place.

In this vicinity on the 16th inst., JOHN J., son of Mr. C. T. Baughan.

At her residence, in Duplin County, on Saturday, the 4th inst., Mrs. ANN PEARSALL, consort of James Pearsall, deceased, aged 62 years.

Near Halifax, WILLIE W. JONES, Esq. in the 54th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Post Boy, expected to arrive this evening, with Goods for Willkings & Belden, Nott & Starr, Hall & Johnson, H. Leete, J. G. Cook, T. Lutterloh, C. T. Haigh, D. A. Saltmarsh, A. W. Steel, F. Lain, of this place, and for C. Foster, B. & Miller, N. Vogle, T. Foster, Cress & Boger, J. & R. Sloan, W. & Haywood, F. Fentress, H. & Coonrod, Lash & Co. J. Stanly, D. McRae, J. Shelly, F. W. & S. Christian, of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—NOVEMBER 22.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	13	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	23	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	8 a 9⅜	Salt,	$1
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$3 a 3 50
Corn,	55 a 60	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
Candles, F. F.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	$1 15	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$7 a 8½	Wheat, new	$1 a $1
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	60 a 65
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

WILMINGTON MARKET—November 17.

Turpentine $2 65 a 2 75; Tar 1 90; Steam Mill Lumber 15 00 a 22 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 12 00; Flooring do. 10 00 a 11 00; Scantling 10 00 a 11 00; Timber 6 00 a 9 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed 35 00 a 40 00; barrel, none; R. O. rough 15 00 a 20 00; do. Staves 22 00 a 30 00; Shingles 3 00 a 5 00; Corn $1 a 1 25; Salt, coarse 30 a 35; Rice $4 00 a 5 00.

FOR SALE.

25 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
125 bags Rio and Porto Rico Coffee,
15 hhds. Molasses,
12 tons assorted Swedes Iron,
100 kegs Nails,
75 pieces Cotton Bagging,
100 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
150 sides Harness and Skirting do,
15 barrels Tanners' Oil,
2000 bushels Alum Salt.

For sale low.

YARBROUGH & RAY.

November 21, 1837. 68 2w

NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to the Subscriber, will please call and make prompt and immediate payment to Henry M Johnson, who is authorised to collect all debts due me, either by Note, Account, Book Account, or otherwise.

D. D. SALMON.

Fayetteville, N. C. Nov. 15, 1837. 68 2w.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, on Monday the 4th December next, in Fayetteville, the following

LANDS, Viz.

320 acres, lying on the East side of Cape Fear river, ten miles from Fayetteville, known as Armstrong's Folly; there is about 80 or 100 acres cleared, under good fence, with a tolerable Dwelling House. Also, 970 do., joining the above and including the Residence, on the Raleigh and Tarborough Stage Road. The above Land is well timbered with white oak, red oak and hickory. Excellent range for Stock of all kinds.

Terms liberal, and made known on the day of sale. HECTOR McKAY.

November 17, 1837.

Cumberland County Court Office.

NOVEMBER 20, 1837.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, made at September Term, 1837, *Public Notice is hereby given* to the several Assessors heretofore appointed to value the Real Estate in this County, to present their claims for adjudication on or before Thursday of December Term of said Court.

[68-2w.] JNO. McLAURIN, Jr. Cl'k.

THE SUBSCRIBER [illegible] inform his friends and [illegible] has taken the Store, [illegible] Hay Streets, formerly [illegible] where he has on hand and is receiving [illegible] of

GROCERIES,
IRON, NAILS, &c. &c.

which he will sell low for cash or produce.

His Stock consists in part of the following:—

20 Hhds. and bbls. Porto Rico & W. I. Sugars,
100 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
10 tons Swedes and [illegible] Iron,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 bags Buck and Drop Shot,
30 kegs Nails, assorted,
30 boxes 8 x 10 Window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1 case superior Saddles,
10 dozen Collars and Bridles,
50 sides Sole Leather,
1 dozen Bear Skins, (dressed.)

Bagging, Rope, Bees and Baling Twine, Axes, Salt, &c. &c.; together with other articles usually required in a Bartering Business.

☞ Particular attention given to receiving and forwarding Goods; Storage, Sale, and Shipment of Cotton, and other Produce, as the owner may direct. Liberal advances made on consignments.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22, 1837. 68tf

Thorough-bred Colts, &c.

THOSE who wish to raise fine Horses may get Bargains in Three Thorough bred Blooded Fillies, one Horse Colt, and several fine Mules. Apply to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville, or to CHARLES LUTTERLOH.

Chatham County, Nov. 21, 1837. 68tf

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

ON THURSDAY, November 30, 1837, will be sold, a Large and General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hats, Shoes, Hardware and Crockery Ware,

Among the articles are Blue, Black and Mixed Cloths and Cassimeres, Ginghams, Calicoes, Handkerchiefs, Stockings, &c. &c.

ALSO—

10 Hhds. SUGAR,
15 Quarter Casks WINE,
20 Barrels SUGAR,
10 Kegs Dupont's POWDER,
Boxes SOAP, &c. &c.

Terms at Sale.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO., Auct'rs.

November 21, 1837.

THE STAGES

on the route between Godfrey's Ferry, in Georgetown, So. Ca., and Conway, three times a week, in connection with Mr. [illegible] Hunter's line from Cheraw, So. Ca. to Lynch's Creek, and between Georgetown and Charleston, S. C. The Stages are now running daily, so that Passengers leaving Cheraw on Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, and Charleston on Sunday, Tuesday and Thurday evening will (unavoidable accident excepted) meet with no detention between those places, and accomplish the journey in less than two days. This arrangement will continue during the travelling season, and it is hoped merit and receive the attention of the public.

C. GODBOLD, Agent for
McLEAN & SALTMARSH.

Georgetown, S. C., November 22. 68 3t.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber is now opening a general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES

Misses, boys and childrens' do. do.
Negroes,
Made stout and serviceable.

He is now manufacturing best, 2nd, and prunella water proof Boots and Shoes, by Northern workmen, of the most fashionable [illegible], and of the best materials. Those who wish to keep their feet dry and preserve their health, will do well to call likewise.

☞ A good assortment of Shoe and Saddle LEATHER, which will be sold low for cash.

B. BEACH.

November 22. 68tf.

Wanted to employ, two

good BOOT MAKERS, to whom good wages will be given. B. BEACH.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, *Military & Fancy Goods.*

THE SUBSCRIBER desires through this medium, to tender his acknowledgments of gratitude to his friends and the citizens generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and hopes, by a continuation of that [illegible] has and will ever be the leading principle, to merit a continuation of their favors. He is pleased to inform, that he has just received and is now opening one of the most SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS in his line that has perhaps ever been offered to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity,—among which may be enumerated in part—

GOLD and SILVER Patent Lever, Lepine, Horizontal Cylinder, and plain English, Swiss and French

WATCHES,

Gold Guard and Fob CHAINS,
Silver do do do,
Gold and Silver SPECTACLES,
Do do THIMBLES,
Do do PENCIL CASES,
Do do Plated and Steel KEYS,
Do EAR RINGS, BREAST PINS, FINGER RINGS, MEDALLIONS, SLEEVE BUTTONS and STUDS, and in connection therewith, a handsome assortment of

SILVER WARE,

Embracing Table, Tea, Desert, Salt, Mustard and Cream Spoons, Cups, Ladles, Butter and Fruit Knives, to which may be added an assortment of

PLATED WARE,

Among which [illegible] Castors, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Table and Tea Spoons;

BRITANNIA WARE,

Such as Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Do. Candlesticks and Feeders;

Every article in the MILITARY LINE, such as Swords, Epaulets, Buttons, Lace, Sashes, Plumes, Sashes, Drums, &c. &c.;

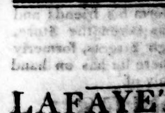
—ALSO—

A fine assortment of Westenholm's and Rodgers's Pocket and Pen Knives, Razors, Razor Straps, Pocket Pistols, Hair, Cloth and Tooth Brushes, Sportsman's Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps, Accordians, Music Boxes, Flutes, Flageolets, Violins, Fifes, Perfumery, R. Hemmings & Son's Drill and Sharp Eyed Needles, Coral Beads, of different sizes; with almost every article in the above line, which he most respectfully invites the public to call and examine for themselves.

WARREN PRIOR.

October 17, 1837. 65 tf

☞ CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRING, and other Work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.



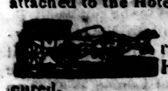
LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Crohran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The house is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets,

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Boxes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
5 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836 15tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Abbeville District, S. C. in the month of May last, a negro man named SIMON, about 26 years of age, rather stout and chunky, copper coloured, formerly the property of Jonathan Jessop, of Fayetteville. N. C. He has been seen lately in the neighborhood of Bryant Wright's, in Cumberland county, and will no doubt be found in that neighborhood, or about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to Neill Johnson, of Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

THOS. L. WHITLOCK.

Abbeville District, S. C., July 25, 1837. 52tf

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

$25 REWARD,

Will be paid to any person who will lodge in jail any man DICK, in any jail in the State. Dick is a Brick Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM. H. BEATTY.

Bladen, May 30, 1837. 43 tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by

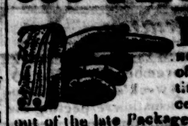
E. J. HALE.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,

PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.
350 PACKAGES.



THE Subscriber having purchased my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large Stock of **GOODS**, of every description, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, being bought recently at the New York Auctions.

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

Office of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, May 22, 1837.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day.

Resolved, That in order to complete the Survey and examination of the country, now *nearly finished*, an Instalment of One Dollar on each Share be called for, payable on or before the 20th day of June. By the order of the Board.

E. L. WINSLOW, Pres't.

The Salisbury papers, Wilmington Advertiser, Lincoln Transcript, and Rutherford Gazette will give this notice three insertions. 43tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has taken an Office on the North side of Person street, near Liberty Point, where "FAYETTEVILLE FACTORY MOULD CANDLES" may be had by wholesale and retail.

☞ The highest market price given for Tallow.

DUNCAN SMITH.

October 24, 1837. 64 2m.

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY.

Elizabeth Hill,
vs.
The heirs at law of Hiram Hill, deceased. } *Petition for Dower in Land.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Hill, Martin Hill, Green Hill, and Malcom Blue and wife, Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, requiring said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Moore, on the third Monday of November next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, or it will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court at Office, October 5th, 1837.

[63] A. C. CURRY, *Clerk.*

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. JORDAN.

October 16, 1837. 63tf

THE Subscriber having purchased the interest of my former partner, Mr. Selph, in the late firm of Selph & Pyle, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of *Selph & Pyle.*

They have taken a Store on Person street, in the block of brick buildings, one door East of J. Selph's old Establishment, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where they are now opening a large and beautiful assortment of

Fine Watches and Jewelry,

And will receive by the first arrival from the North, a large and handsome assortment of

SILVER PLATE, AND BRITTANNIA WARE,

Military and Fancy GOODS, PISTOLS, Fine CUTLERY, PERFUMERY, &c., all of which have been selected with great care in New York, by one of the Firm, and are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.

☞ They will continue to manufacture Silver Ware, Clock and Watch Repairing, and all other work in their line of business. They hope, by their strict attention to business to share a part of public patronage.

JOHN SELPH,
BENJ'N PYLE.

Fayetteville, August 29, 1837. 56tf.

Dwelling House to Rent.

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated Dwelling, on Gillespie street, for rent, and possession given on the 1st of October next.

C. P. MALLETT.

July 26, 1837. 51-tf.

For Sale,

10 bbls. St. Croix SUGAR,
5 bbls. treble refined Loaf SUGAR,
5 Do. double do do do
5 Do. single do do do
1 Chest fresh Hyson TEA,
1 Do. black do
3 bbls. Cider Vinegar,
12 old English Dairy Cheese,
10 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
3 quintals Cod Fish,
10 boxes, 2 doz. each, old Madeira Wine,
10 baskets *superior* Champagne,
2 casks London Porter,
5 doz. old Port Wine,
3 qr. casks Teneriffe Wine,
3 qr. do Sicily Madeira do.
20 bbls. calcined Plaster Paris,—by

JNO. HUSKE & SON, *Green street.*

July 19, 1837. 50tf.

BOATS For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, FIVE POLE BOATS, on the Cape Fear river, now lying at the Fayetteville Landing, either and all of which may be fitted for immediate use at trifling expense, to wit: The Eliza, Commerce, Packet, Anna Pink and Water Witch, carrying from about 20 to 65 tons weight each. The four first are decked and fitted with hatches; the latter open, and has been found to answer the purpose of a Lighter on the lowest water, to relieve other loaded Boats whenever there was sufficient water to use a ferry flat. Three of the decked Boats draw when loaded, from two to three feet water, but with a full ordinary freight of Dry Goods and some deck load, will only draw from 20 to 24 inches. The largest boat, the Eliza, will draw with an ordinary heavy freight, about four and a half feet. These Boats are all well constructed for the navigation of the Cape Fear river, and are well known to run well under Poles or in tow of a steamer, having been used in both ways. The four lesser Boats would suit Planters on the river above or below, in conveying any kind of Produce to market, being prepared to convey grain in bulk.

Reference for further particulars, to Mr. William O. Jeffreys, at Wilmington, or to the Subscriber, or Messrs. Thomas Sandford & Co. at this place.

Very low prices will be accepted for these Boats, and ample time allowed for payment, upon good paper.

P. I TILLINGHAST.

Fayetteville, August 28, 1837. 56tf

Valuable Lands For Sale.

THE Subscriber, wishing to remove to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying on the East side of Cape Fear river, eight miles from Fayetteville, viz:

850 acres, of which there is about 80 or 100 acres cleared and under good fence, with a tolerable Dwelling House.

750 do., joining the above, of which there is first rate Swamp Land: it is well timbered with white oak, red oak and hickory, and is an excellent range for stock of every kind. Also,

220 acres of Piney Land, joining the other, and on the Raleigh and Tarborough Stage Road, whereon the Dwelling House stands; with a good Well of Water, and quite healthy.

The above Lands will be sold low for cash, or young negroes.

HECTOR McKAY.

August 15, 1837. 55tf.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

OFFER their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have received, and also inform them that they have now on hand, finished and unfinished, a considerable quantity of Work, such as

Close Family CARRIAGES, Large and small BAROUCHES, for one and two Horses,

Also, a variety of WAGONS, on Elliptic Springs and Chains, for one or two Horses. Also, GIGS and SULKIES of all descriptions. All of which they will sell low, and warrant to be of good workmanship and materials. Persons wishing to purchase any article in our line of business, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

P. S.—All Work previously made and sold by them, will be repaired free of expense, if they have failed by bad timbers or workmanship.

October 3, 1837. 61tf

FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with an excellent Well of water in the yard, and a Garden. Apply to

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

For Sale,

100 KEGS White Lead ground in oil; part pure, part common.
6 quarter casks London Particular Madeira Wine, imported direct, by

J. HUSKE & SON.

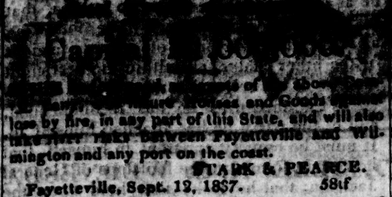
August 15, 1837. 54tf.

100 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging,

For sale by

JOHN McARN.

July 22. 51tf.



THE Subscriber has removed his Stock of Goods, by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take Cotton from Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

REMOVAL,
AND
NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce.* The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds of Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends, that they have just received from N. York and Philadelphia, their Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

BRITISH AND AMERICAN

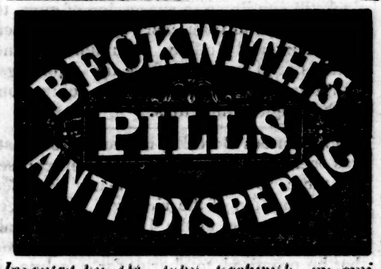
DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Groceries, &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

October 17, 1837. 63tf



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing, under the Firm of *Leete & Cook*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said Firm, will present them to Harvey Leete, for payment; and all those indebted to said Firm, are requested to make immediate payment to him, he being duly authorized to settle all the affairs of said Concern.

HARVEY LEETE,
WILLIAM C. COOK.

October 25th, 1837.

Further Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of GOODS in his line, which were carefully selected by himself in N. York, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Velvets, &c. &c.

Which he will sell at reduced prices.

He still continues to carry on the

Tailoring Business,

At his old Stand, on Hay street.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

Fayetteville, Nov. 7. 66 4w.

For Sale,

ON a very extended credit, 387 acres of LAND, on the Eastern side of the Cape Fear River, about three miles above the "Clarendon Bridge," with such portion of the STOCK, CROP, and FARMING UTENSILS as may be designated by the vendor. For terms, apply to Mr. E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

JOHN D. TOOMER.

Pittsborough, Nov. 1, 1837. 66tf.

Mountain Butter.

JUST received from Grayson C'ty, Virginia, 5000 lbs. prime BUTTER, put up by the Messrs. Males, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, October 30, 1837. 65 tf

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for the last eight years past, I flatter myself my acquaintance with the [illegible] is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is directed to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished.

O. G PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837. 65tf.

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

[illegible] GOODS.

[illegible] pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
[illegible] pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12-4,
8-4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
195 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 6-4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, in addition to their former Stock, making the most complete assortment ever offered in this Market, consisting of

English, French, India and American GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, &c. &c.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

15 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
4 do prime St. Croix do,
10 barrels Loaf and Lump do
100 bags prime Rio Coffee,
20 hhds. Crockery, (ass'rtd for the country,)
100 cases Men's fashionable Hats,
20 do Drab and Black Negro do,
40 do Ladies' Bonnets, newest style,
30 do Mens' & Womens' Shoes & Brogans,
25 do Cotton and Wool Cards,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
20 do 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Window Glass,
20 dozen Collins & King's Axes,
20 do Coffee Mills,
100 casks Nails, assorted,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
500 pair bright and blue Trace Chains,
20 dozen Scythes and Straw Cutters,
20 do Shovels and Spades,

Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Smiths' Anvils and Vises, Madder, Camphor, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Starch, Brimstone, Salts, Saleratus, Gun Powder, Hyson and Young Hyson Tea, Essences, Patent Medicines, &c. and other articles too numerous to mention,—at WHOLESALE for *CASH*, good Paper, or Country Produce.

Call and examine.

NOTT & STARR, *Hay Street.*

Fayetteville, March 29, 1837. 34tf

Private Sale.

A NEW and elegant **BAROUCHE** and Harness, brass mounted, original cost $675, will be sold low for cash. Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 20, 1837. 46tf.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

THEY are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medicine Store of

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green street.

June 1, 1837. 44-tf.

For Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied by Mr. P. I. Tillinghast, on Hay street, will be rented for one year. Possession given on the 1st September next. For terms, apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

July 22, 1837. 51tf

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

February, 1837.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green Street.

June 1, 1837. 44tf.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he still continues to carry on the above business, at the Stand formerly occupied by George W. Rugland & Co., Person street, Liberty Point, where he will constantly keep for sale a full supply of the above articles, and all others usually kept in his line, made of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

He returns his sincere thanks to the friends and customers of the late firm, for the liberal support given them, and assures all that may call on him hereafter, that they shall be accommodated with the same kind of work, he having made all the best Saddles of the late establishment for ten years past, and having formed an association with an experienced Harness Maker, who has worked for the late firm for five years past, he flatters himself that they will be able to give satisfaction to all who may call on them. All orders in their line thankfully received and punctually attended to. Repairing done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

MATTHEW N. LEARY.

September 10, 1837. 38tf.

N. B. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of M. N. Leary & Co.

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's, Butcher's and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, of various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. HALE.

October 16, 1837.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to either of the Subscribers are requested to settle their accounts with Augustus W. Starr, at an early day. Their claims will be placed in the hands of an Attorney.

GEO. C. McNEILL,
EDM'D B. RICHARDSON,
EDM'D BLAKE.

Sept. 1837. 38tf.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch, and every particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Naval Stores, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of the business, combined with unremitting attention, will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. O

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, Fayetteville; Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Wilmington; Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn, Philadelphia.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF AARON BURR; Hemans' Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by the author of Vivian Grey; Pilot of St. Nicholas; Mrs. Heman's Poems; Christmas Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred Melodies; Tucker's Life of *Jefferson*; Spurzheim's Phrenological Works; History of China; Mackenzie's History; Rienzi; Morton's Illustrations of Geology; Gray's Operative Chemist; Sudlow's Coal Pit; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; Pocket Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; Reed's Letter Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; Arithmetic; Course of Time; Swaid's Astronomy; Modern Songster; Doane's Magrier's Assistant, &c. Just received by

March 14, 1837. 1

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received letters of administration on the personal estate of Matthew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court. All persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to present the same to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON.

September 5, 1836

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Leete & JOHNSON, are hereby requested to call on the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the business, and it is essential that the accounts be settled without delay.

DANIEL

Fayetteville, January 27.

HOLBROOK'S [illegible]

For Churches, Manufactories, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bells of any size, orders in this country, having received numerous testimonials with the Subscriber to receive all orders for their Bells of any size, which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in the United States. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Factory Bells of superior finish and tones. Orders and information given by

JAMES

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and if they fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Colognes for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, the Subscriber would here inform those wanting Mill Stones that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* them to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair instead.

C. J. O

Brick Buildings

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE A

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine. Just received

L

December 6, 1836.

NOTICE

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of JOHN DOBBIN, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given, and all persons having claims against the said Estate are to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES C. DOBBIN,

June 13, 1837.

SADDLERY,

I HAVE moved to the House lately occupied by Dr. Thomas, on the North side of Hay street, nearly opposite Mr. Culbreth's, and next door to Mr. Baer & McLaurin's, where I will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, and all other articles in my line of business, made of the best materials and in the neatest manner.

I return my sincere thanks to my friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have given me, and assure them that strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of their custom. All orders executed with the shortest notice. Repairing done as above.

GEORGE W.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1837.

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscriber,

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

To Farmers.

JUST RECEIVED, eight and a half tons Nova Scotia PLASTER, the best kind for manure. Those that want rich land would do well to apply for this Plaster, as now is the time to use it advantageously. Call on J. E. Pate, 3 doors south of the Market.

Fayetteville, March 27, 1837.

Just received.

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime,
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris for grinding or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, for Land or Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly on hand.

All of which I will sell low for Cash or Country Produce. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his long experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, can always speak confidently as to the quality of the articles.

JOHN E PATE,
3 *doors South of the Market.*

February 22, 1837.

100 REAMS Wrapping PAPER received from the Salem Mills.

Also,

10 gross of the Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for the year 1838, and for sale by

C. J. O

Fayetteville, August 29, 1837.